UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE 1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION

THE STATES OF OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA
MISSOURI, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND NEBRASKA

MARCH 19, 1936.

"I believe that farmers will find the new program is in the national interest, and in their own individual interest, too. Every farmer takes pride in the productivity of his soil. Every farmer wants to hand on his farm to his children in better shape than he found it. The conservation payments offered by the Government in accordance with the act will help him to do this."

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

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1936 PROGRAM FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION

IN BRIEF

Goal.—The goal for 1936 is to have 130,000,000 acres of crop land devoted to soil-conserving crops in the United States as compared with the 1930 level of 100,000,000 acres.

Funds available.—Approximately $470,000,000 is available in 1936 for cash grants and for administration of program, locally and nationally.

Administration.—Program to be conducted in field by farmers themselves through State, county, and community committees; five regional divisions of Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Bases.—A soil-depleting crop acreage base for each farm in 1936 to be established from 1935 crop acreage history, with adjustments where necessary.

Forms.—Participating farmers will fill out work sheet on 1935 crop history, etc., application for a grant, and statement of performance. There will be no contracts.

Grants.—In general the grant to any farmer may consist of either or both of two types of payments depending upon his performance:

(*a*) a Class I payment, averaging approximately $10 an acre for entire country, for each acre of soil-depleting base used in 1936 for production of any soil-conserving crop, and

(*b*) a Class II payment for planting of such specified crops on crop land or for adoption of such specified practices on crop land or pasture as are recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Class I payment per acre will vary according to relative productivity of crop land.

Maximum grant.—In general the maximum proportion of the soil-depleting base, devoted in 1936 to soil-conserving crops, upon which Class I payment may be made is 15 percent of this base. (Cotton maximum, 35 percent; tobacco, 30 percent). The maximum Class II payment cannot exceed a sum obtained by multiplying $1 by the total acreage of all crop land devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936 (exception made on truck crop farms).

Minimum performance.—Payments on performance in 1936 are subject to deductions unless the total acreage of soil-conserving crops in 1936 equals or exceeds 15 percent of soil-depleting base. Additional minimum acreages of soil-conserving crops are required on farms growing tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, or flax.

Division of payments.—In general to be divided between tenant and landlord as they divide principal soil-depleting crop or proceeds from this crop under terms of lease.

Time and number of payments.—Payments to be made direct to farmer in one installment as soon as possible after actual evidence of performance has been certified by county committee.

Crop classification.—For purposes of administering program, cropland uses have been divided into two general classes according to the crops grown on the land: (1) soil-depleting, and (2) soil-conserving. A few cropland uses will be classed as "neutral."

Consumer protection.—Act specifies due regard be given to maintenance of continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumers' demands at prices fair to both consumers and producers, and to the production of supplies of foods and fibers adequate to sustain normal domestic human consumption.

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1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION

(The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota)

The major purpose of the new farm program is to encourage wiser use of our national soil resources.

Every farmer is being given an opportunity to cooperate with his neighbors in a Nation-wide effort to conserve and improve soil fertility and to prevent erosion. Such action by the majority of American farmers will greatly reduce the present exploitation of soil resources and will discourage the wasteful and unscientific use of land.

Under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, direct Federal grants will be made to farmers who follow certain approved farming practices, such as devoting a larger proportion of their cropland to soil-conserving crops.

SOIL LOSSES ARE SERIOUS

Few persons are aware of the serious decline in soil fertility and the loss of soil itself resulting from overcropping, soil washing, and other causes.

The problem of soil depletion is general throughout the Nation. The damage is worse on some farms than on others, depending upon the kind of soil, the steepness of slope, and the vegetative cover. But every area suffers to some extent. Many of our most fertile soil types are the most rapidly run down or depleted if not properly managed.

In some sections the major problem is heavy overcropping. This is the case, in particular, over much of the level area of the North Central States. Many soils in this area have become harder to work, and their available plant-food content has tended to decline. The acreage devoted to soil-conserving crops, such as legumes, has been insufficient to maintain a desirable level of organic matter in the soil. Crop-yield figures at the Ohio experiment station indicate that a considerable change in cropping practices now is necessary to offset the gradual soil depletion on the average farm over the past 60 years.

In more rolling country, an additional problem is that of soil washing. On some of the good Corn Belt soils, for example, plant-food materials sufficient for 10 crops of corn have been lost while only 1 crop was being produced. The Soil Conservation Service estimates that it takes only about 3 years of tilling moderately steep slopes in northern Missouri and southern Iowa to lose an inch of topsoil which has taken the slow process of nature at least 400 years to produce. On steeper slopes, an inch of topsoil may be lost in

only 1 year, or even during a single rain of the "gully-washer" type. When such conditions prevail, our cash commodities are being produced at a terrific cost in terms of soil fertility.

SOIL AND SOIL-FERTILITY LOSSES MAY BE REDUCED

It will not be possible to prevent all soil depletion because we must farm part of our land intensively in order to provide adequate supplies of food and fiber crops for domestic consumption. But the amount of the depletion can be greatly reduced. As these losses are largely the result of overcropping and erosion, it is obvious that one of the solutions is to increase our acreage of crops that will provide a protective cover for the valuable topsoil layer and furnish an abundance of organic matter that may be plowed under.

The decayed humus matter which crops produce when plowed under makes more favorable conditions for beneficial micro-organisms in the soil. If these crops are of the legume type, they also will support on their roots a certain kind of bacteria which have the unusual power of transforming nitrogen of the air, a vital plant food, into a form usable by plants. As a general rule, these soil bacteria furnish enough air-derived nitrogen for all of the legume plant above the ground while only the nitrogen for the roots comes out of the soil itself. Thus, if the leaves and stems are plowed under along with the roots, an appreciable amount of nitrogen actually is added to the soil.

The addition of organic matter to the soil in the form of green manure usually improves the tilth or workability of the soil. It also greatly increases the soil's capacity to absorb water and thereby reduces erosive run-off.

The extent to which soil-conserving crops can increase the erosion-resisting capacity of soil has been studied at the Bethany, Mo., soil experiment station. On a moderately steep slope of 8 percent, plots kept continuously in corn lost by immediate run-off an average of more than one-fourth of the annual rainfall; they also lost an average of 67 tons of soil per acre each year. On the same slope, a plot kept continuously in alfalfa lost by run-off an average of less than 4 percent of the total rainfall per year and only a few hundred pounds of soil per acre. Continuous corn land lost 8 times more rain water by immediate run-off and about 320 times more soil than did the alfalfa plot.

When clover was included in a rotation with wheat and corn, the average run-off following a rain was less than one-half that for land kept continuously in corn, and the soil loss per acre was only one-seventh as large.

In the western part of the North Central Region, and over most of the region in some occasional years, serious losses are caused by wind erosion as well as by overcropping. This problem is particularly serious on light soils that never should have been plowed in the first place. In such areas there is the two-fold problem of getting the lands back into native grasses and of preventing wind erosion and improving soil fertility on the better crop lands in the area.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO SAVE SOIL RESOURCES

It is difficult to realize that a workable knowledge of soils dates back less than 50 years. A great amount still remains to be learned about soils and the effect of various crops upon them.

In recent years, however, Federal and State governmental and educational agencies have directed conscientious efforts toward soil conservation. Soil survey tests and demonstration farms have shown the need and practicability of sound soil-conserving practices. Nation-wide erosion surveys and soils-research projects conducted by the Soil Conservation Service have shown the extent of damage and how soil depletion and soil erosion may be controlled.

Individual farmers, here and there, have adopted good land-use practices, but too many farmers still follow an exploitive system of farming. While farmers had extensive foreign outlets for their surplus wheat, hog products, cotton, and tobacco, the large returns from these foreign sales tended to obscure the loss of millions of dollars of soil and soil fertility. It paid, temporarily at least, to use the land for all it would produce. Then when world trade eventually declined in volume and domestic demand weakened after 1929, farmers were so hard pressed by interest, debt, cash rentals, taxes, and other expenses, that they could not afford to plant soil-conserving crops or to employ other good land-use practices that do not bring an immediate cash return.

A start in the direction of wiser land use was made under the agricultural adjustment programs in 1933, 1934, and 1935. Large acreages of certain basic commodities were shifted to soil-conserving and erosion-preventing uses. This shift, however, was only on a more or less temporary basis and was not viewed primarily from the standpoint of soil conservation.

The Nation's resources now must be used with a view to the future as well as the present. The United States has seen the end of its frontier. Practically all of our land area suitable for cultivation is now in use. Men cannot longer "solve" soil-depletion problems by moving on to newer lands as they once did in the past. Today, it is inconsistent with the public interest as well as unprofitable for the farmer himself to delay a definite program of soil conservation.

SOIL CONSERVATION IN 1936

The Agricultural Conservation Program now being offered to American farmers is a major step in the direction of conserving our soil resources.

In 1936, and probably in 1937, soil conservation grants will be made by the Federal Government direct to farmers for adopting approved land-use practices. Thorough research to provide a basis for a program in 1937 will be undertaken during the remainder of the year. Efforts will be made to bring together the results of experimental and demonstrational work now being done by the Soil Conservation Service, land-grant college experiment stations, and in regional adjustment and county planning projects. After January 1, 1938, according to the law, Federal grants will be made to States which have appro-

priate State legislation and which conduct approved State programs of soil conservation. The States receiving grants will then distribute payments among cooperating farmers.

In order to facilitate the administration of the 1936 program, the United States has been divided into five regions—the North Central Region, the Western Region, the Southern Region, the East Central Region, and the Northeast Region—each of which has more or less separate problems arising largely from differences in soils, climate, and kinds of crops produced. An agricultural conservation program, varying slightly in organization, conditions for payments and crop classification, will be conducted in each region.

ADMINISTERING 1936 PROGRAM IN NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Insofar as administratively practicable, responsibility for administering the program has been placed in the hands of the farmers themselves, and will be conducted by them through State, county, and community committees.

The community committeemen were elected by all interested farmers in a township or other similarly defined area at the community meetings which were held soon after the program got under way in the States. All farmers who signed a register of attendance at the community meeting were eligible to vote. Signing of the register did not obligate a farmer either to fill out a work sheet or to make positive performance under the program.

The chairmen of the community committees in a county comprise the board of directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association which will administer the program in the county. All farmers participating in the program in the county are members of this association.

The State Agricultural Conservation Committee will supervise the organization and administration of the program in a State. This committee is comprised of three or more members of whom a majority are farmers. The State extension service, which will handle the educational part of the program, is represented by a member on the State committee. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., will coordinate the work of the local and State administrations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES: THE WORK SHEET

Farmers will not sign contracts under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. But they will be asked to furnish their 1935 crop acreage figures and other necessary information to local committeemen. Local committeemen will visit all farms in the county and list this information on work sheets.

An individual farmer is under no obligation to fill out a work sheet nor, after he has filled it out, is he under any obligation to carry out his farming practice in accordance with the provisions of the program. But such a work sheet must have been filled out for a farmer if he is to become eligible to apply for a soil-conservation grant.

If a farm owner or operator desires to apply for a grant on any tract of land owned or operated by him in a county, it is necessary that a work sheet be filled out for each separate tract of land owned or operated by him in the county. A work sheet for each tract is necessary before an application for a grant may be made on any one tract that the owner or operator may own or operate in the county.

If two or more adjoining tracts of land under the same ownership, operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, are located in two or more counties, the land will be considered to be located in the county in which the principal dwelling on the land is located. If there is no dwelling, the land shall be considered as located in the county in which the major portion of the land is located.

Where one or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such tract or tracts are to be covered by one work sheet. Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet. Where two or more tracts of land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated tract is to be covered by a separate work sheet.

After information for the work sheet has been obtained, the community committees will recommend a soil-depleting crop acreage base for the individual farm. This base is essential for determining (a) the farmer's contribution to soil conservation in 1936, (b) his eligibility for a grant, and (c) the amount of payments due him.

In general, the soil-depleting base will be the total acreage of soil-depleting crops harvested on the farm in 1935, modified as the community committee finds necessary to allow for unusual conditions and to establish a fair relationship among individual bases within the community.

TWO CLASSIFICATIONS OF CROPLAND USES

In order to establish soil-depleting bases, and for other administrative purposes, cropland [1] uses have been divided into two general classes according to the character of the crop grown on the land. These classes are (1) soil-depleting, and (2) soil-conserving.

I. Soil-Depleting Uses.—The use of land for the production of any of the following soil-depleting crops shall be considered a soil-depleting use for the year in which the crop is harvested.

1. Corn (field, sweet, broom, and popcorn).
2. Cotton.
3. Tobacco.
4. Potatoes.
5. Rice.
6. Sugar beets.
7. Hemp.
8. Cultivated sunflowers.

[1] By "cropland" is meant all farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between Jan. 1, 1930, and Jan. 1, 1936, and all other farm land which is devoted to orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on Jan. 1, 1936.

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9. Melons, strawberries, sweetpotatoes, and other truck and vegetable crops.
10. Grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.
11. Small grains harvested for grain or hay or seeded alone and pastured (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, rape, emmer, speltz, and grain mixtures).
12. Annual grasses pastured or harvested for hay or seed (sudan and millets).
13. Annual legumes harvested for grain or hay (soybeans, field beans, cowpeas, and field peas).
14. Idle cropland in 1936, unless otherwise recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary, shall be considered as having been devoted to a soil-depleting crop.

II. Soil-Conserving Uses.—The use of land for the production of any of the following soil-conserving crops shall be considered a soil-conserving use, except if a soil-depleting crop was harvested off the land in the same year.

1. **Perennial grasses:** Bluegrass, dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard grass, bermuda grass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grasses, buffalo grass, canary grass, blue stem grasses, and Kueleria, or grass mixtures, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.
2. **Annual legumes:** Vetch, winter peas, crimson clover, annual lespedeza, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation. Soybeans, field peas, field beans, and cowpeas provided they are turned under as green-manure crops.
3. **Biennial legumes:** Sweet, red, alsike and mammoth clovers, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.
4. **Perennial legumes:** Alfalfa, sericea, white clover, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.
5. **Forest trees:** Forest trees planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

This classification of cropland uses is final, except for any additions or modifications as may be recommended by State committees or by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary. Land used on the farm for the production of interplanted crops shall be classified according to the actual acreage used for the production of each interplanted crop.

There are certain acreages of land on the farm which are classified as neutral. These acreages will not be included in establishing the individual producer's soil-depleting base, nor considered as used for a soil-conserving purpose, unless otherwise provided. Acreages included in the **neutral classification** are:

1. Vineyards, orchards, production of small fruits or nuts.
2. Cultivated fallow, unless otherwise classified.
3. Roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar noncropland.
4. Woodland, other than cropland, planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.
5. Idle cropland in 1935, unless such cropland was left idle in 1935 because of unusual weather conditions and is reclassified.

SOIL-DEPLETING BASE INCLUDES 1935 ADJUSTED ACRES

On farms included under 1935 crop-control programs, the soil-depleting base will include the number of adjusted acres under the contract that were devoted in 1935 to soil-conserving crops.

Adjustments likewise will be made for unusual variations in plantings in 1935 because of adverse weather conditions. Adjustments also may be made in bases that are either abnormally high or abnormally low in order to bring them more nearly in line with bases for similar farms.

If necessary, the various soil-depleting bases for individual farmers will be further adjusted to bring them in line with the aggregate base acreage of soil-depleting crops for the whole county as established from available statistics on acreage and production in past years.

When the soil-depleting base, or bases, established for each farm in the county has been approved by the State committee, an announcement of the final figures will be made available to individual farmers.

SPECIAL BASES

Three types of soil-depleting bases will be established for farms on which any one or more of the special crops—cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, or flax—are grown. They will be (1) a total soil-depleting base including all soil-depleting crops grown on the farm, (2) a special soil-depleting base for each of the special crops, and (3) a general soil-depleting base including all soil-depleting crops other than the special crops produced on the farm.

Cotton and Tobacco.—In counties where cotton and tobacco are grown, individual bases for each of these special crops, as well as a total base including all soil-depleting crops grown on the farm, will be established by the local committee. In general, these special bases will be those which were established for the farm under the 1935 commodity-adjustment programs with such modifications by the local committee as are necessary to provide for equitable treatment of all producers. The special bases will serve as a means for determining the special cotton or tobacco payments.

Sugar Beets and Flax.—Farms on which sugar beets and flax are grown in 1936, likewise will have special bases for the purpose of determining the special payments to be made in connection with these crops.

The sugar-beet base will be the acreage planted to sugar beets in 1936 provided this acreage does not exceed the number of acres in the total soil-depleting base, minus the number of acres in any special cotton or tobacco base that may have been established for the farm.

The flax base will be the acreage planted to flax in 1936, provided this acreage does not exceed the number of acres in the total soil-depleting base, minus the number of acres in any special cotton, tobacco, or sugar-beet base that may have been established for the farm.

The sugar-beet or flax base thus established will be subtracted from the total soil-depleting base, minus any cotton or tobacco base established for the farm, to determine the base for general crops.

Detailed information on the establishment of individual bases for the special crops will be furnished to local committeemen in counties where tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, and flax are produced.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

The farmer's next step, sometime after preparation of the work sheet, is to apply for a soil-conservation grant. The deadline for filing this application will be announced in adequate time from the local committee headquarters.

An applicant for a grant must show, first, that he has filled out work sheets for all land owned or operated by him in the county, and, second, the extent to which he has met the conditions for a grant on his farm. If a farm is rented on shares, it is necessary for both the owner and operator to apply for a grant if both wish to receive payments. However, an application may be made by the share tenant alone if the owner does not wish to participate in the program.

Later, when the 1936 cropping practice has been established and the extent of performance can be determined, the individual farm will be checked. Payment will be made as soon as possible after a farmer's contribution to soil conservation in 1936 has been determined.

GRANTS FOR APPROVED PERFORMANCE

All farmers who perform in accordance with the conditions of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will become eligible for the grants being offered by the Federal Government. The grant to an individual farmer may consist of either or both of two types of payments, depending upon the kind of performance involved. These two types of payments will be called class I and class II.

The Class I Payment

In general, the class I payment (soil-conserving payment) is to be made with respect to each acre of the soil-depleting base which in 1936 is devoted to any soil-conserving crop. (See foregoing classification of crops.)

On farms on which no tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, or flax are grown, the class I payment for the country as a whole will average approximately $10 per acre of the base shifted to soil-conserving crops or uses. The average payment will be more than $10 in some States and less in others because of variations in the productivity of the cropland. The rate per acre for a county will be determined according to the productivity of all cropland in that county as compared with the average productivity of all cropland in the United States. The rate per acre for a particular farm will depend largely upon the relative yield on that farm of the soil-depleting crop which has the largest acreage in the county.

Special Cotton Payment.—When cotton is a part of the soil-depleting crop acreage, the class I payment will be computed in two parts. The general rate of $10 per acre, more or less, will apply on the number of acres in the noncotton portion of the soil-depleting base which are devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1936. A special payment will apply to the cotton portion of the base so devoted. The acre yield used in computing this total special payment for

the shifted portion of the cotton-base acreage will be the normal average for the farm. The rate will be 5 cents per pound.

Special Tobacco Payment.—When tobacco is a part of the total soil-depleting base acreage, the class I payment will be computed in two parts in the same way as with cotton. The payment rate on the base tobacco acreage shifted to soil-conserving crops in 1936, however, will range from 3 to 5 cents per pound, depending upon the type of tobacco involved. The yield which is to be used in computing the total tobacco payment per acre will be the normal average for the farm.

Special Sugar-Beet Payment.—When sugar beets are grown on the farm in 1936, a special class I payment will be made at 12½ cents per 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield of each acre of sugar beets represented in the grower's domestic quota. If the production of sugar from sugar beets in the United States is less than the United States quota of 1,550,000 tons, raw value, the grower will be paid on each acre of sugar beets grown on the farm in 1936, if he doesn't exceed his general soil-depleting base. If the sugar produced from sugar beets (as estimated from normal yields on the 1936 planted sugar-beet acreage) exceeds the national quota this year, the grower will receive payment on his pro-rata share of the acreage needed to supply the national quota.

The principal condition laid down in connection with the growing of sugar beets is that the farmer have on his land in 1936 an acreage of soil-conserving crops at least equal to 40 percent of the acreage devoted to sugar beets; that is, he must have at least 2 acres of soil-conserving crops for every 5 acres of sugar beets. In addition, if he is to receive the full payment to which he otherwise may be entitled under the program, he also must have an acreage in soil-conserving crops equal to 15 percent of the base for general crops grown on the farm.

Special Flax Payment.—When flax is grown on a farm in 1936, a special class I payment similar to that for sugar beets will be made, except that the rate is 20 cents per bushel of the normal yield per acre for flaxseed on the farm; the soil-conserving acreage required is 20 percent of the flax acreage (plus 15 percent of the general crop base); and the maximum flaxseed production in the United States with respect to which flax payments will be made, as estimated from normal yields on the 1936 planted flax acreage, is 19,000,000 bushels of flaxseed.

The Class II Payment

As an additional incentive to maintain and build up soil fertility, farmers in 1936 also may qualify for a class II payment (soil-building payment) by planting specified crops at certain times or carrying out on cropland or pasture such other soil-building practices as are recommended by the State committees and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. In some cases this payment will involve acres that were shifted from soil-depleting crops and for which a class I payment was made.

PRACTICES AND RATES FOR CLASS II PAYMENTS AS RECOMMENDED AND APPROVED UP TO APRIL 15, 1936

(Additional approved practices may be made to this list, if recommended by State committees and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture)

Approved practice:[1]	Rate of payment
A. Seedings of:[2]	
1. **Alfalfa or sericea** on cropland, with or without nurse crop between Oct. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive	$2 per acre.
2. **Red clover or Mammoth clover** on cropland between Oct. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive	$1.50 per acre.
3. **Alsike, sweet or white clover or Korean lespedeza,** on cropland between Oct. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive	$1 per acre.
4. **Legume mixtures**[3] on cropland between Oct. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive	$1.50 (or $1)[3] per acre.
5. **Soybeans and cowpeas,** when seeded on cropland on or after Oct. 1, 1935, and turned under on or before Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive	$1.50 per acre.
B. Application of at least 2 tons of **ground limestone** per acre of cropland or pasture between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive	$2.50 per acre.
C. Plantings of **forest trees** on cropland or pasture land between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30, 1936, inclusive[4]	$5 per acre.

[1] Class II payments for the practices set forth above will not be made when the seed or other materials are furnished free by any State or Federal agency.

[2] A good stand of legume will constitute proof of performance unless the Secretary approves other proofs of performance.

[3] Legume mixtures which contain 50 percent or more of alsike clover, sweet clover, white clover, or Korean lespedeza, or any two or more of these legumes will be eligible for payment of not more than $1 per acre. If nonleguminous hay and pasture grasses, such as timothy and red top, are seeded with the legume mixture they must be in addition to the normal quantities of these legume seeds used when such legumes are seeded without the addition of nonleguminous hay and pasture grass seeds.

[4] Such plantings to be in accord with the State forestry recommendations.

MAXIMUM PAYMENTS AND MINIMUM PERFORMANCE

Applicants for grants must meet certain minimum requirements before they can obtain all the class I or class II payments to which they otherwise may be entitled. There also are certain maximum limits to the amount of grant an applicant may obtain.

Maximum for Class I Payments.—On farms in the North Central Region, where cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, or flax, are not grown, the class I payment of $10 per acre, more or less, will apply on the number of acres of the soil-depleting base devoted to soil-conserving crops up to, but not beyond, 15 percent of the number of acres in the base.

If the farm has an individual tobacco base as well as a base for crops other than tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, and flax, the maximum portion of tobacco base devoted to soil-conserving crops upon which the special class I payment for tobacco may be made is 30 percent. The maximum for any part of the nontobacco base acreage devoted to soil-conserving crops and upon which the general class I payment

may be made, is, as in the foregoing case, 15 percent of the non-tobacco base acreage.

If the farm has a cotton base, the maximum portion of such base devoted to soil-conserving crops upon which the special class I payment (for cotton) may be made is 35 percent, provided that the total acreage in the county offered for payment does not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate of all individual base cotton acreages. (In case the total shifted base cotton acreage for the county does exceed the 25 percent maximum, proportionate adjustments will be made among the cooperating cotton producers.) The maximum portion of the noncotton base acreage which may be eligible for payment is 15 percent.

The maximum amount of the special sugar-beet or flax payments on farms growing these crops in 1936 has been stated in the previous section. On these farms the maximum class I payment for crops other than tobacco and cotton is 15 percent of the soil-depleting base remaining after subtracting the sugar-beet or flax base from the total soil-depleting base for the farm.

Maximum for Class II Payments.—Class II payments are made at such rates per acre and for such practices as are recommended by State committees and approved by the Secretary (see foregoing "Approved practices"). Regardless of the number of acres devoted to approved practices on a farm the maximum class II payment per farm cannot exceed a sum obtained by multiplying $1 by the total number of acres of all cropland devoted to soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936. In other words, the maximum class II payment for which a farmer can qualify is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm this year.

To illustrate: A farmer may earn $45 for seeding 30 acres of red clover at $1.50 an acre. But if he has only 40 acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm this year, this farmer's class II payment cannot exceed $40.

On small farms, however, where the total area of soil-conserving crops in 1936 is less than 10 acres, the maximum for class II payment shall be $10.

On farms where vegetables or truck crops are grown, the acreage of soil-conserving crops used in figuring the maximum for a class II payment will include the number of acres devoted to winter cover crops and green manure crops (such as sweet clover, rye, etc.) that are seeded following vegetable crops, including potatoes and sweet-potatoes. These cover crops or green manure crops, however, must be plowed or disced under as green manure sometime between January 1 and October 1, 1936, and after they have had at least 2 months' growth.

Minimum Requirements.—A farmer will not qualify for all the payments that otherwise may be due him under the program unless he meets certain minimum requirements with respect to acres in soil-conserving crops on his farm this year.

On farms where cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, and flax are not grown, the minimum requirement is an acreage in soil-conserving crops in 1936 which is not less than 15 percent of the number of acres in the soil-depleting base. The acres in the soil-depleting base

that were shifted to soil-conserving uses in 1936, and from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936, may be included in meeting this minimum requirement.

This minimum requirement should not be confused with the 15 percent maximum which represents the largest number of acres in the soil-depleting base for which a class I payment will be made for diversion to soil-conserving crops or uses in 1936.

To illustrate: Farmer A harvested 100 acres of corn, oats, and barley in 1935. As adjusted, this constitutes his soil-depleting crop-acreage base. He also had 12 acres of alfalfa, a soil-conserving crop. He desires to qualify for the class I payment in 1936. In order to do so, he must have in 1936 at least 15 acres in soil-conserving crops (15 percent of 100 acres), that is, 3 acres more than he had in 1935. Thus, he may meet the minimum requirement for class I payment by carrying over to 1936 the 12 acres which were in alfalfa in 1935 and by adding to them not less than 3 acres more of soil-conserving crops diverted from soil-depleting crops. If Farmer A desired to do so, he could stop with this minimum diversion of 3 acres and he would receive payments on the 3 acres diverted; or, he could extend the diversion to as much as 15 percent of his soil-depleting base, that is 15 base acres in addition to the 12 and would receive payment on 15 shifted acres. If he did the latter, he would have 85 acres in soil-depleting crops in 1936 and 27 acres in soil-conserving crops.

The soil-conserving crop acreage on the majority of farms in the North Central Region already is up to the relatively low minimum requirement. Thus, most of the farmers in this region may qualify for payment on any number of acres shifted from soil-depleting crops up to the maximum of 15 percent of the acres in the soil-depleting base.

Where tobacco (or cotton) is included in the total soil-depleting base, the operator must have a total acreage in soil-conserving crops in 1936 equal to 20 percent of his tobacco (or cotton) base, plus 15 percent of the base for general crops grown on the farm.

To illustrate: Tobacco Grower Smith has a tobacco base of 20 acres and a combined soil-depleting base, including tobacco, of 100 acres. His minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for full payment is 20 percent of his tobacco base (20 percent of 20 acres), or 4 acres, plus 15 percent of his general crop base (15 percent of 80 acres), or 12 acres—a total of 16 acres. (The illustration would have been the same if the special base had been cotton instead of tobacco.)

On farms where sugar beets are grown, the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops necessary for full payment is a number of acres equal to 40 percent of the acres in sugar beets, plus the number of acres of soil-conserving crops required to meet the minimum with respect to other soil-depleting crops or groups of crops grown on the farm. On farms where flax is grown, the minimum requirement is an acreage equal to 20 percent of the acreage devoted to flax, plus the minimum in connection with other soil-depleting crops on the farm.

DEDUCTIONS MAY BE MADE FROM PAYMENTS

Deductions for Less-than-Required-Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.—For each acre by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on a farm in 1936 fails to equal the minimum requirement for the farm, a deduction will be made from any payment due. The deduction will be at a rate of one and one-half times the farm's general class I payment rate.

Deductions for Overplanting of Soil-Depleting Crops.—If the acreage of all soil-depleting crops, except cotton and tobacco, on a farm in 1936 is in excess of the base for these crops, a deduction will be made for such excess at the farm's general class I payment rate of $10 per acre, more or less.

For each acre by which the 1936 cotton (or tobacco) acreage exceeds the cotton (or tobacco) base, a deduction from any payment otherwise due shall be made at the farm's special class I payment rate for cotton (or tobacco).

To illustrate: Cotton Grower Williams has a total soil-depleting base of 120 acres, including an individual cotton base of 30 acres. In 1936, he has 25 acres of cotton and 95 acres of soil-depleting crops other than cotton. His noncotton soil-depleting acreage is "overplanted" by 5 acres, and thus he is subject to a deduction at the rate of $10 per acre, more or less, from any payments due him. If Cotton Grower Williams had increased his cotton acreage and brought his noncotton acreage below base levels, then he would have been "overplanted" on cotton and the deductions from payments otherwise due him would have been made at the special class I payment rate for cotton.

If sugar-beet and flax bases, as determined on the basis of the acreage devoted to these crops in 1936, exceed the total soil-depleting base established for the farm, a deduction from any payment that otherwise would be due will be made for each acre of the excess at the general class I payment rate of $10 per acre, more or less.

Deductions will not exceed amount of grant.—Though deductions may be made from payments otherwise due a farmer, at no time will these deductions be more than the total amount of the payments.

To illustrate: If a farmer overplants his soil-depleting base by 5 acres, and the class 1 payment rate for his farm is $10 per acre, he will be subject to a deduction of $50—if his payments that otherwise would be made total $50 or more. If payments otherwise due this farmer total only $40, he will be declared ineligible for a soil conservation grant and therefore will not receive any payment nor be subject to any deductions.

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The division of both class I and class II payments between owner and operator will be in the same proportion as the principal soil-depleting crop, or the proceeds from this crop, is divided under the terms of the lease. Therefore, in a case where a farm rents for cash, the operator receives all of the payment.

The principal soil-depleting crop is the one with the largest number of acres on the land for which a work sheet has been filled out. If no soil-depleting crop has a larger acreage than any other, the principal one will be the soil-depleting crop of major importance in the county.

APPLICATION OF PROGRAM

A. On Farms Where Soil-Depleting Base Does NOT Include Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar Beets, or Flax

Example No. 1.—Farmer Brown lives on a 120-acre farm in the Eastern Corn Belt and follows a rotation of corn, oats, winter wheat seeded to red clover, and second-year red clover-alsike mixture. In 1935, he was a corn-hog contract signer and shifted 4½ acres of his corn acreage to alfalfa seeded alone.

In establishing Brown's base for the 1936 program, the local committee first adds up his 1935 corn, wheat, and oats acreages. This comes to 83½ acres. To this is added the 4½ "adjusted acres" that were used for alfalfa under the corn-hog contract. Thus, Brown has a total soil-depleting base of 88 acres. As Brown's case compares favorably with the neighborhood average, and since no unusual conditions affected his 1935 acreage, the committee makes no further adjustment and recommends for him a soil-depleting base of 88 acres.

In 1936, Brown has 28 acres of corn, 19½ acres of oats, 6 acres of new seeding of alfalfa, and 28 acres of wheat with a mixture of two-thirds red clover and one-third alsike clover seeded in. He also has the 4½ acres of alfalfa and the 30 acres of red clover carried over from 1935.

The community committee checking this cropping record in the latter part of 1936 would first determine if Brown had met the 15-percent minimum requirement for total acreage in soil-conserving crops. Obviously, he has more than met this requirement, since an acreage equal to nearly one-half his soil-depleting base is in soil-conserving crops this year (6 acres of new alfalfa, 4½ acres of old alfalfa, and 30 acres of old clover).

Next, the community committee would determine the maximum number of base acres for which he would receive a class I payment if they were devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1936. This maximum is 15 percent of 88 acres, or 13.2 acres.

Brown's soil-depleting acreage for 1936 is 28 acres of corn, plus 19½ acres of oats, plus 28 acres of harvested wheat (nurse crop), making a total of 75½ acres. This total is 12½ acres under the base. Thus, Brown is credited with a diversion of 12½ acres, which at the rate of $10 per acre as assumed in this case, entitles him to a class I payment of $125.

As a fourth step, the committee would determine the number of acres upon which Brown had followed approved practices for which class II payments might be made.

To begin with, Brown has 6 acres of new alfalfa seedings. In accordance with the list of approved practices, this alfalfa seeding is eligible for a class II payment at the rate of $2 per acre. Brown also has the 28 acres of red clover-alsike mixture from which the wheat nurse crop was harvested. The committee checks the stand and decides that the amount of red clover in the mixture is at least equal to the required 50 percent in order to qualify for a class II payment at the rate of $1.50 per acre. Altogether, then, Brown is qualified for a class II payment of as much as $54.

At this point, it is necessary to determine the maximum for class II payment on Brown's farm. This maximum is the sum obtained upon multiplying by $1 the total 1936 acreage of soil-conserving crops. Brown's acreage for determining this maximum is 4½ acres of second-year alfalfa, plus 6 acres of new alfalfa seeding from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936, plus 30 acres of second-year clover, making a grand total of 40½ acres. The 28 acres of red clover-alsike clover mixture is not used in determining the limit because the wheat nurse crop was harvested for grain. Since Brown's limit (40½ acres times $1, or $40.50) is less than the amount

earned, his class II payment is not $54, but is the maximum limit of $40.50.

Brown's total grant, then, including both class I and class II payments, amounts to $165.50.

Example No. 2 (Deduction for overplanting base).—Farmer White lives on a 200-acre farm. He has a "permanent" bluegrass pasture of 35 acres—land which has not been plowed for 10 years. Five acres of his farm are used for farmstead, etc. On the remaining 160 acres of crop land White follows a rotation of corn, barley, oats, second-year alfalfa for hay, and third-year alfalfa for pasture. His total area of soil-depleting crops in 1935 was 96 acres. He was not a corn-hog or wheat contract signer in 1935.

The local committee establishes his soil-depleting base at 96 acres. In 1936, White puts out 34 acres of corn, 32 acres of barley, and 34 acres of oats with alfalfa seeded in the oats. He also carries over 30 acres of alfalfa for hay and 30 acres of alfalfa for pasture. He spreads limestone on 8 acres of the permanent pasture at the rate of 2½ tons per acre.

As it turns out, White, in 1936, has a total of 100 acres in soil-depleting crops. Thus, he has overplanted his base to the extent of 4 acres. Assuming that the class I payment rate with respect to his farm is $10 per acre, he becomes subject to a deduction of $40 from any payments otherwise due him.

With a total of 60 acres in alfalfa it is obvious that White has more than met the 15-percent minimum requirement for soil-conserving acreage. The local committee would next compute the class II payments that might be due him. In the way of approved practices, White would be credited with 34 acres of new alfalfa seeded with oats—even though the oats is for harvest, and with having spread at least 2 tons of limestone per acre over 8 acres of pasture. The class II payment rate for new alfalfa seedings is $2 per acre, and for liming $2.50 per acre. If his maximum permitted it, White might receive a total of $88 in class II payments.

His class II payment maximum is $60, an amount obtained upon multiplying by $1 his total 1936 acreage in soil-conserving crops, 60 acres of old alfalfa.

After making the required deduction of $40 for overplanting of soil-depleting crops in 1936, White will be eligible for a net grant of $20.

Example No. 3.—On a farm for which the soil-depleting base is 80 acres, and there is 20 acres of rotation pasture, the farmer holds his total of soil-depleting crops to 65 acres in 1936 and puts in 8 acres of new alfalfa seeded alone, and 7 acres of soybeans to be turned under as green manure. Twenty acres of one of the soil-depleting grain crops are seeded with red clover.

Though this farmer shifted 15 acres of his soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops, he would receive the class I payment on only 12 acres, since 12 acres represents the maximum percentage shift for which payment may be obtained (15 percent of 80 acres equals 12 acres).

This farmer also would qualify for the full maximum class II payment of $35 (8 acres of new alfalfa, plus 7 acres of soybeans turned

under as green manure, plus 20 acres of rotation pasture, times the limit of $1). Assuming that the class I payment in his case was $10 per acre, his total grant, then, would be $120 plus $35, or $155.

B. On Farms Where Soil-Depleting Base Includes TOBACCO, but not Cotton, Sugar Beets, or Flax

Tobacco Grower Johnson has a total soil-depleting base of 125 acres, including a tobacco base of 15 acres. In 1936 he puts out 12 acres of tobacco, 50 acres of corn, 20 acres of oats seeded alone, 20 acres of oats with sweet clover seeded in, and 15 acres of soybeans for hay. He also has an 18½-acre meadow of mixed grasses which was established on cropland in 1934.

When the local committee checks Johnson's performance, they note that he has a total of 18½ acres in soil-conserving crops (the 18½-acre mixed-grass meadow). His minimum requirement for full payment to which he otherwise may be entitled was found to be 19½ acres (20 percent of 15 tobacco acres, plus 15 percent of 110 other soil-depleting acres). Since his acreage of soil-conserving crops is one acre under the minimum, he is subject to a deduction of $15 (1½ times $10, the assumed rate of class I payment for his farm).

The local committee further notes that both the tobacco portion and the nontobacco portion of Johnson's soil-depleting crop acreage in 1936 are below their respective base levels. The 1936 tobacco acreage is 3 acres under, and the nontobacco portion is 10 acres under the respective bases. Both acreages are also within the allowed maximum shifts for class I payments. Thus, Johnson is eligible to receive the class I tobacco payment with respect to the 3 tobacco acres of the total soil-depleting base and the general class I payment with respect to the 10 acres of the nontobacco portion of the base devoted in 1936 to soil-conserving crops.

Assume in this case that the special class I tobacco payment amounts to $18 per acre and that the general class I payment is $10 per acre. Thus, Johnson's total class I payment, which would have been $154 ($18 times 3 shifted tobacco acres plus $10 times 10 acres diverted from general crops), becomes only $139 because of the $15 deduction.

As regards class II payments for approved practices, Johnson would be credited with 20 acres of new sweet clover seeding, which at the approved rate of $1 per acre would amount to a total payment of $20. He is eligible to receive only $18.50, however, since this is the allowable maximum in this case (that is, the 18½ acres of mixed grasses, multiplied by the $1-an-acre limit).

The grant to Tobacco Grower Johnson, therefore, would be the total class I payment of $139, plus the class II payment of $18.50, or a total of $157.50.

C. On Farms Where Soil-Depleting Base Includes COTTON, but not Tobacco, Sugar Beets, or Flax

In 1935 Cotton Producer Jones had the following crop-acreage history on his 160-acre farm: 50 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats, 23 acres of cotton, 22 acres of clover, 25 acres of permanent pasture, and 10 acres in buildings, feed-lots, lanes, and so forth.

Though Jones grew only 103 acres of soil-depleting crops last year, his total base has been established at 110 acres. Insofar as he had made a 7-acre adjustment from cotton to soil-conserving crops under the 1935 cotton-control program, his cotton base, and consequently his total base, have been adjusted upward to 30 acres and 110 acres, respectively. It is assumed that it was not necessary to make any further modifications in the base. His general crop base (excluding cotton) is therefore 80 acres.

When performance is checked by the local committee this fall, they note that Jones' planted acreage this year included 43 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats with 13 acres of the oats field seeded to red clover, 20 acres of cotton, 22 acres of clover, and 10 acres of new sweet clover seeding. They also note that Jones, with 22 acres of old clover and 10 acres of new sweet clover from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936, is well over his minimum requirement for soil-conserving crops. The minimum in this case is 20 percent of the 30 cotton-base acres, plus 15 percent of the 80 other soil-depleting base acres, or a total of 18 acres.

The local committee further notes that both the acreage planted to cotton and the acreage in general crops on the farm are under their respective base levels. Also, both acreages are within the allowed maximum shifts of 35 percent and 15 percent, respectively, for class I payments.

Assuming a yield of 225 pounds to the acre, the rate of 5 cents a pound on the 10-acre diversion from cotton would make Jones eligible for the special class I cotton payment of $112.50. His general class I payment would be made on the 7-acre diversion from the general soil-depleting base. Assuming that the cropland on Jones' farm is 10 percent more productive than the average for all cropland in the United States, Jones would qualify for $11 an acre, or $77. His total class I payment, therefore, would be $189.50.

Relative to a class II payment, Jones is credited with 13 acres of new red clover seeding at $1.50 an acre, or $19.50, and 10 acres of sweet clover at $1 an acre, or $10, a total of $29.50. Insofar as he has 22 acres of old clover and 10 acres of new clover, he is within the class II maximum limit of $32 for the farm.

The soil conservation grant to which Jones would be entitled includes the class I payment of $189.50, plus the class II payment of $29.50, or $219.

D. On Farms Where Soil-Depleting Base Includes FLAX, but not Cotton, Tobacco, or Sugar Beets

On a 100-acre farm, including 20 acres of noncropland, there is established a 60-acre soil-depleting base. When performance on the farm is checked this fall, it is found that there are 20 acres in flax, 20 acres in corn, 15 acres in oats seeded with red clover, 20 acres in second-year clover, and 5 acres in a new seeding of alfalfa.

Assuming the total production of flaxseed in the United States in 1936 will not exceed the national quota of 19,000,000 bushels, this farmer's flax acreage allotment will be his total 1936 flax acreage, or 20 acres. But regardless of his acreage allotment, his flax base will be 20 acres. His base for the general soil-depleting crops will be the total base of 60 acres, less the 20 acres in flax, or 40 acres.

In order to get all the grant for which he otherwise may qualify under the program, this farmer must meet certain minimum requirements with respect to soil-conserving crops on his farm this year. First, for each of his 20 acres in flax he must have at least one-fifth of an acre, or a total of 4 acres, in soil-conserving crops. In addition, he must have 15 percent of the general crop base of 40 acres, or 6 acres, in soil-conserving crops. His minimum, therefore, is 10 acres. With the 20 acres of second-year clover and the 5 acres of new alfalfa from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936, this farmer is well above his minimum requirement.

If the special flax payment of 20 cents a bushel on the normal yield of flax for the farm averages around $1.60 an acre, this farmer will qualify for a special flax payment of $32 on his 20 acres.

The general soil-depleting crop acres on the farm total 35 acres, indicating a 5-acre shift from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops in 1936. The farmer is therefore eligible to the class I payment rate on each of the 5 acres, since the shift does not exceed the 15-percent maximum, which, in this case is 15 percent of the 40-acre general crop base, or 6 acres. Assuming a per-acre rate of $10, the class I payment would be $10 times 5 acres, or $50.

The class II payment earned is the 15 acres of red clover seeding at $1.50 an acre, or $22.50, plus the 5 acres of alfalfa at $2 an acre, or $10.

The maximum class II payment a farmer can get, however, is the same number of dollars as there are acres of soil-conserving crops on his farm in 1936. Since this farmer has 20 acres of old clover and 5 acres of new alfalfa from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested this year, his total class II payment cannot exceed $25.

The soil conservation grant for the farm would be the special class I flax payment of $32, plus the general class I payment of $50, plus the class II payment of $25, or a total of $107.

E. On Farms Where Soil-Depleting Base Includes SUGAR BEETS, but not Cotton, Tobacco, or Flax

On a farm for which the soil-depleting base is 120 acres, it is found when performance is checked in 1936, that there are 40 acres in sugar beets, 40 acres in corn, 20 acres in oats with sweet clover seeded in, and 20 acres of new alfalfa seeding. In addition, there is a 35-acre field of third-year alfalfa.

Assuming the total acreage of sugar beets planted in the United States in 1936 will not produce more than 1,550,000 tons of sugar, raw value, this farmer's sugar-beet acreage allotment will be his total 1936 acreage, or 40 acres. Regardless of his acreage allotment, however, his sugar-beet base will be 40 acres. His other soil-depleting crop acreage base will be the total soil-depleting base of 120 acres less the 40 acres in sugar beets, or 80 acres.

The minimum acreage requirement of soil-conserving crops for the farm—that is, the minimum for full payment—would be 40 percent of the acreage in sugar beets, or 16 acres, plus 15 percent of the other soil-depleting crop base for the farm, or 12 acres, making a total of 28 acres. Obviously, with the 20 acres of new alfalfa seeding (from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936) plus

the 35 acres of old alfalfa, this farmer has satisfied the minimum requirement.

Assuming a production of sugar of 3,000 pounds, raw value, per acre, the special sugar-beet payment for the farm would be $3.75 per acre, or $150.

The other soil-depleting crops planted on the farm total 60 acres, indicating a shift of 20 acres of the general crop base to soil-conserving crops in 1936. The farmer is eligible, therefore, to the maximum percentage shift for the farm, 15 percent of the 80-acre general-crop base, or 12 acres. Assuming a per-acre rate of $10, the general class I payment would amount to $10 times 12 acres, or $120.

The amount of class II payment earned is the 20 acres of new alfalfa seeding, times $2, or $40, plus the 20 acres of sweet clover seeded in the oats, times $1 or $20, making a total of $60. The limit for the class II payment for the farm, however, is the 20 acres of new alfalfa, plus the 35 acres of old alfalfa, making a total of 55 soil-conserving acres, times $1, or $55.

The total grant for the farm would be the special class I sugar-beet payment of $150, plus the general class I payment of $120, plus the class II payment of $55, or a total of $325.

PROGRAM HAS WIDE ADAPTATION

The foregoing examples of how the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will work on individual farms indicate the wide flexibility of the program and illustrate its adaptability to the extremely varied farming practices throughout the North Central Region.

Any farmer who participates in the program has much leeway in his farming operations. There is no contract. Only certain standards are set forth which, if met, will qualify a farmer for a grant. The farmer is free to plan his operations in line with these standards, if he so desires, and to receive direct grants in accordance with his contribution to soil conservation.

In providing grants for soil conservation, the Government is offering to share with farmers the expense for improving the fertility and productiveness of their farms.

The program, however, is not only in the personal interest of the individual farmer. It is also in the public interest, insofar as it is designed to safeguard the Nation's soil resources, to improve the soil wealth of the entire country, and to assure an adequate supply of food and fiber crops for future generations.

"The new program represents a sincere effort both to conserve the soil in the interests of producers and consumers and to preserve the economic gains that farmers have made during the past 3 years."

—*Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace.*

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